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			2172	

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/833,846

Applicant(s)

KUBAITIS, EDWARD CLIFFORD.

Examiner

Cam-Y T Truong

Art Unit

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*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --***Period for Reply****A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.  
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                  5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.                  6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-33 are pending in this Office Action.

Applicant has amended claims 11 and 17 and added claims 24-33 in the amendment filed on 7/18/03.

Applicant's arguments filed 7/18/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant discussed that Jammes fails to teach "extracting data from the determined web domain address itself". However, Jammes teaches that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 is extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

Applicant discussed that Jammes fails to teach "treating the web domain address as a searchable database". However, Jammes teaches that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message

and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. Since URL is stored in template file; thus, the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-10, 17, 19-21, 24, 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149).

As to claim 1, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "creating a database-structured query" as generating SQL queries (col. 8, lines 32-33); "determining a web domain address on the network from which to extract the data, the web domain address having content" as the web server 106 receives the

request message and examines a URL 108 embedded in the request message (col.46, lines 18-20).

Jammes does not clearly teach the claimed limitation "extracting data from the determined web domain address based on the database-structured query". However, Jammes teaches that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of scanning the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and using found query script in a template file 1810 to specify a query in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 3, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "the web domain address, includes at least one universal resource locator (URL)" as URL (col. 45, lines 55-65).

As to claim 4, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "following links contained within the web domain until the links have been exhausted or following the links, until a predetermined limit is reached" as an HTML coded result set

<HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A>. This information shows following the links until Sedans limit is reached (col. 45, lines 55-67; col. 46, lines 56-57).

As to claims 5 and 19, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein creating the database-structured query, further comprises, creating a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract" as the following is one example of a name/value pair representing a query generated by the Initial\_Event\_Handler to extract product data related to the root level group: query =select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20);

"locating the content based on the web domain address, wherein at least a portion of the data is located at the web domain address" as a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer: &lt;% Set list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData SELECT Product\_ID, Product\_Name,

DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where Shopper ID=CurrentShopperID and  
Traffic.Product\_ID =Products.Product\_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not  
EmptyRecordset Then %> <A HREF=<%=SURL(listElemTemplate,  
product\_id, Cstr(list(product\_id))) %>> <% list(Product\_Name)  
%> </A> <% End If %> (col. 43, lines 40-55);

"extracting data based on the data-structured query from the located content" as  
the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808  
embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808  
embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named  
Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process.  
The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file  
1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans  
the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a  
query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against  
the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an  
automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows that  
the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

As to claims 6 and 20, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "matching a  
plurality of patterns contained within the regular expression to the content to determine  
the data to extract" as a database search command employing pattern matching on

particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 7, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "creating a conditional expression within the database-structured query describing how to scan the content for the data to extract" as the following is one example of a name/value pair representing a query generated by the Initial\_Event\_Handler to extract product data related to the root level group: query =select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20).

As to claim 8, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"retrieving content from the web domain address" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be retrieved from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 18, lines 20-45).

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"reducing the retrieved content to a region of interest" as an HTML coded result set: web/sedans.html>Sedans </A. This information shows the system reduced the retrieved content to a region of interest as A (col. 22, lines 22-45);

"searching the region of interest for the data matching a predetermined regular expression" as a database search command employing pattern matching on particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 9, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "storing the data matching the predetermined regular expression" as retrieving data records whose status fields match a predetermined status value and that a corresponding result set would be generated. This information shows that the system stores matched records (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 10, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "reshaping the stored data by arranging the stored data for at least one data analysis software program" as the user embeds a script of commands which specifies both a database query to perform, and translation process to convert the query result into HTML code (col. 42, lines 38-40).

As to claim 17, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

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"a client computer system having a client network connection to the network communicating with a server computer system" as the web server 106 receives requests generated by a standard web browser 102 on a consumer computer via network (col. 6, lines 40-45; col. 9, lines 1-2) "and, the client creating a database-structured query" as query =select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20);

" the server computer system having a server network connection to the network and communicating with the client computer system" as (fig. 1, col. 9, lines 1-20), "wherein at least a portion of the data is located at the web domain address" as a template file named Auto.html. Template file name is located in the web domain address Auto.html (col. 46, lines 18-20).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation " the server determining a web domain address from which to extract the data from based on the database-structured query". However, Jammes teaches that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to

determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of scanning the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and using found query script in a template file 1810 to specify a query in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 21, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "an editor for creating a template of regular expressions used to extract the data" as whenever a consumer requests a Web page based on a template file, the Merchant Workbench processes any customize command scripts to extract stored shopping patterns for the particular consumer, matches the stored patterns against customization rules (i.e., rules for determining which pages or products are preferred by a particular consumer), and, if a customization threshold is met, adjusts the content of the Web page to make shopping more convenient to the particular consumer (col. 43, lines 55-63).

As to claim 24, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "at least one link address having at least a portion of the content" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an

HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

As to claim 26, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “at least one link address, wherein at least another portion of the data is located at the at least one link address” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 is another portion of data is located at the URL (fig. 18, col.46, lines 15-32).

As to claim 27, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"creating a database-structured query" as query =select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20);

"determining a website to search based in part on the database-structured query" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. Jammes also teaches a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer:

```
<% Set  
list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData "SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name,  
DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where ShopperID=CurrentShopperID and  
Traffic.Product_ID =Products.Product_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not  
EmptyRecordset Then %> <A HREF=<%=SURL(listElemTemplate,
```

product\_id, Cstr(list(product\_id))) %>"> <% list(Product\_Name)  
%> </A> <% End If %>. This information shows that the system determines a website or URL based in a part of query (fig. 18, col. 43, lines 40-55; col.46, lines 15-32);

"wherein the website is processed as a searchable database" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows that the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation "extracting at least a portion of the data at the website based on the database-structured query". However, Jammes teaches that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process.

The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of scanning the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and using found query script in a template file 1810 to specify a query in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 28, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "parsing the database-structured query to determine a number links to search at the website" as a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer:

```
&lt;% Set  
list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name,  
DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where Shopper ID=CurrentShopperID and  
Traffic.Product_ID =Products.Product_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not
```

EmptyRecordset Then %> &lt;A HREF=&lt;%=SURL(listElemTemplate, product\_id, Cstr(list(product\_id))) %>&gt; &lt;% list(Product\_Name) %> &lt;/A&gt; &lt;% End If %>. This information shows that the system divides a query to determine a number of URLs to search at the website (fig. 18, col. 43, lines 40-55; col.46, lines 15-32);

As to claim 29, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"determining at least one other website to search based in part on the database-structure query" as to generate a result set from the query, the Rel\_ID values 1824, 1826, 1828 are used to locate data records in the group table 206. A name and a template file name are extracted from each located data record in the group table 206. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18, a name of Sedans and a template file name of Sedans.html are extracted from a data record 1830 having an ID value 60011. Likewise, the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records 1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport Utility, Sportu.html. Sportsc.html is represented as the other website to search based in part on the query. The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: &lt;A HREF=/web/sedans.html&gt;Sedans&lt;/A&gt; &lt;A HREF=/web/sportsc.html&gt;Sports Car&lt;/A&gt; &lt;A

HREF=/web/sportu.html&gt;Sport Utility</A&gt; (col. 46, lines 40-60);  
“wherein the at least one other website is processed as a searchable database”  
as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808  
embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808  
embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named  
Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process.  
The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file  
1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans  
the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a  
query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against  
the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an  
automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows  
that the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

Jammes does not clearly teach the claimed limitation “extracting at least another  
portion of the data at the at least one other website based on the database-structured  
query”. However, Jammes teaches that to generate a result set from the query, the  
Rel\_ID values 1824, 1826, 1828 are used to locate data records in the group table  
206. A name and a template file name are extracted from each located data record in  
the group table 206. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18, a name of Sedans and a template  
file name of Sedans.html are extracted from a data record 1830 having an ID value  
60011. Likewise, the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template  
file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records

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1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport Utility, Sportu.html. ) The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: &lt;A HREF=/web/sedans.html&gt;Sedans&lt;/A&gt; &lt;A HREF=/web/sportsc.html&gt;Sports Car&lt;/A&gt; &lt;A HREF=/web/sportu.html&gt;Sport Utility&lt;/A&gt;. The above information shows that the system extracts the name sedans from a data record 1830 based on the query. A record 1830 which is a URL, is represented as another website (col. 46, lines 40-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of extracting a name of Sedans and Sedans.htm from a data record in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 30, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "determining what data to extract based in part on the database-structure query" as extracting Sport Car based in part on a query (col. 46, lines 40-50).

As to claim 31, Jammes does not clearly teach the claimed limitation "extracting data based in part on at least one of an HTML table, a binary file, and a matching pattern". However, Jammes teaches that extracting a name of Sedans and Sedan.htm

form a data record in a relationship table. This table is stored in database 116 (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 20-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of extracting a name of Sedans and Sedan.htm from a data record in a relationship table of a database in order to retrieve data corresponding to user's request.

As to claim 32, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "reshaping the extracted data for at least one of a database, a spreadsheet, extensible Markup Language (XML) display, and a statistical tool" as CGI, the Web server can serve information which is stored in a format that is not readable by the client, and present such information in the form of a client-readable Web page (col. 8, lines 43-50).

As to claim 33, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the website is a starting website based in part on the database-structured query" as that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information

database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the URL is a starting website based in part on the query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

4. Claims 2, 18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claims 2 and 18, Jammes discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "creating the database-structured query, further comprises, including a network address within the database-structured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the

product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages.

As to claim 25, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "at least one link address, wherein at least another portion of the data is located at the at least one link address" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 is another portion of data is located at the URL (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

5. Claims 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claim 11, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:  
"locating the content based on the web domain address" as (col. 18, lines 20-45);

"extracting: data based on the database-structured query from the located content" as (col. 22, lines 10-55).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation "creating a database-structured query including a web domain address used for locating content". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the PSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the PSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the PSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the PSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages.

As to claim 12, Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database structured query, further comprises, a network address included within the database structured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches

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that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages and save cost for searching.

As to claim 13, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the network address, further comprises at least one universal resource locator (URL)" as URL (col. 7, lines 35-40).

As to claim 14, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the web domain address, further comprises, links contained within the web domain to be followed until the links have been exhausted or until a predetermined limit is reached" as likewise,

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the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records 1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport Utility, Sportu.html. The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: <A HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A> <A HREF=/web/sportsc.html>Sports Car</A> <A HREF=/web/sportu.html>Sport Utility</A>. The above information shows that the system extracts the name sedans from a data record 1830 based on the query. A record 1830 which is a URL, is represented as another website (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 40-65).

As to claim 15, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract" as a database search command employing pattern matching on particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 16, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation " wherein the regular expression within the database-structured query, further comprises, a plurality of patterns used to determine the data to extract from the web domain address having content" as whenever a consumer requests a Web page based on a template file, the

Merchant Workbench processes any customize command scripts to extract stored shopping patterns for the particular consumer, matches the stored patterns against customization rules (i.e., rules for determining which pages or products are preferred by a particular consumer), and, if a customization threshold is met, adjusts the content of the Web page to make shopping more convenient to the particular consumer (col. 43, lines 55-63; col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

6. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Mills (USP 6466940).

As to claim 22, Jammes disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "at least one data extraction engine to extract the data, , wherein the data extraction engine is a web crawler. However, Mills teaches that the web crawler decides that the URL matches its selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler decides that the URL matches its selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

As to claim 23, Jammes disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 22, except the claimed limitation "the data extraction engine is a web crawler". However, Mills teaches web crawler (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

### Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Contact Information***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam-Y Truong whose telephone number is (703-605-1169). The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00AM to 4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703-305-4393). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-746-7239 (formal communications intended for entry), or: (703)-746-7240 (informal communication labeled PROPOSED or DRAFT).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

Cam-Y Truong

10/1/03

  
SHAHID ALAM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER